

# शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति

SCHÖN  
LEUCHTET  
DEUTSCHLAND

GERMANY — THE SHINING LAND



सत्यव्रतशास्त्री



## ŚARMANYADEŚAḤ SUTARĀM VIBHĀTI

It is a Śataka, a century of verses, in line with the Śataka tradition of old, wherein Professor Satya Vrat Shastri gives an account of his visit in June, 1975 to the Federal Republic of Germany, a country which has contributed the maximum to the study and interpretation of ancient Indian wisdom. He lectured at several prominent universities there, met a number of scholars as also saw quite a lot of that great country. The present work is a record in Sanskrit poetry of his impressions formed during his visit. Herein he tries to put across something of the Federal Republic of Germany to his fellow countrymen in the hope that they would be drawn still closer to it thereby.









# शर्मण्यद्वेशः सूतरां विश्राति

सत्यव्रत शास्त्री

दिल्लीविश्वविद्यालयसंस्कृतविभाग-  
स्याचार्योऽध्यक्षः कलासङ्घायाध्यक्षश्च

अखिलभारतीयसंस्कृतपरिषद्  
लक्ष्मणपुरम्

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## PUBLISHERS' NOTE

For an Indian Sanskrit is the language of the gods and the main repository of his cultural heritage. One may not be knowing Sanskrit; nevertheless, his veneration and love for that language is profound. Germany was probably the pioneer in the matter of Sanskrit studies outside India, from the point of view of extent as well as depth. The mere mention of the name of that country, therefore, throws a thrill running into the veins of every Indian.

One of the aims and objects of the present publishers, viz. the Akhila Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow is 'establishment of contacts with Indian and foreign Sanskritists and Indologists and institutions where Indological studies may be carried on.' Therefore, when Dr. Satya Vrat Shastri, who has long been an important member of the Parishad-family, went to Germany he went there from our point of view more as this institution's cultural ambassador in furtherance of the said aim and object than as an ordinary traveller or tourist. His poem "शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति" is saturated with sweetness, is full of all poetic charms and is capable of appealing to the sentiments of the people of both the countries. The Parishad is, therefore, glad to put this book into the hands of all the lovers of the great heritage of India.

The poem and its English translation are the creation of the illustrious author, Dr. Satya Vrat Shastri; but for the German translation we are under a debt of gratitude to our friends in Germany, who accomplished the same, as well as to our well-wishers in the Embassy of the Federal Republic of

Germany in India, who were kind enough to arrange for the same. The Parishad is thankful to every one herein mentioned by name or otherwise.

Before I conclude, I must also express my sense of gratitude to Sri Vishwa Mohan of the Pnar Mudrak, Lucknow for the keen interest he has taken in bringing out this book in the present form and that too in record time.

March 10, 1976

GOPAL CHANDRA SINHA  
Secretary



# P R E F A C E

Of all the countries of the world it is Germany which has contributed the maximum to the study and interpretation of ancient Indian wisdom. It was through Goethe's oft-quoted poem on the *Śākuntala* that the Sanskrit literature became accessible to European scholars. In Germany the play exercised a profound influence. It lent itself to many musical adaptations and was the subject of several operas, including one by Frank Schubert. After Goethe a brilliant array of German scholars including the father figure Max Müller devoted their life-time to the proper evaluation of India's rich heritage. No wonder then that the very mention of the name of the country strikes a responsive chord in the heart of every Indian. Scholars of Sanskrit and allied disciplines in India are in particular touched by the dedication of the German scholars to the language and the literature of this country. This dedication has bred emotional kinship between the two countries augmented only by the community of thought and expression. The German pioneers of Indological Studies may well therefore be said to be the pioneers of Indo-German friendship which now holds the peoples of the two countries in firm grasp.

Sanskrit studies have a long history in Germany. It was as early as 1818 that the first Chair in Sanskrit was set up in the University of Bonn. Its occupant was the well-known savant Prof. A. W. von Schlegel. Since then Sanskrit Chairs gradually came up in other Universities too. Presently Sanskrit studies are being pursued in seventeen of West



Germany's thirty seven Universities, thirteen of which have full-fledged Departments of Indology. One of these, the University of Hamburg, has two Chairs of Sanskrit, something rare even in India. The Voice of Germany broadcasts periodically Sanskrit programmes as also a news bulletin. As a matter of fact the Sanskrit news bulletin of the All India Radio came years after it had been successfully continued to be broadcast by this Radio, the only difference being that it broadcasts it fortnightly while the A. I. R. broadcasts it daily.

Some of the German Universities have taken up important research projects on some of the branches of Indology. Mention in this connection may be made of the project of 'Dictionary of Technical Terms in Minor Pali Works' which is in progress in the University of Goettingen. Besides, scholars have their individual projects which they pursue with single-minded devotion.

Quite a few of the Universities in Germany are far removed from the busy centres of trade and industry. Their campuses are located in much smaller places with townships grown round them. Such University campuses are very peaceful and quiet, just the places for serious and undisturbed work. They also have beautiful landscape and are otherwise rich in scenic beauty.

Being a student of Indology I had for long yearned to visit this beautiful country, meet its learned scholars and see for myself the magnificent work being carried on by them. This yearning of mine had its fulfilment in June, 1975. The ever helpful German Embassy in New Delhi planned my visit. The very short time I was in Germany I could see something of it and form some impressions which I decided impulsively to record in Sanskrit poetry to share them with the vast number of non-English or non-German knowing Sanskritists of my country. The poem primarily written for my inner satisfaction; *svāntahsukhāya*, could well, I thought, put across something of Germany to them through a literary form which could interest them and bring them still closer to it.



Sanskrit literature is deficient in such areas as travellogues, autobiographies and so on. The present attempt may therefore be viewed as a step towards making up for this deficiency.

For the benefit of those who may not be able to appreciate the Sanskrit composition unaided, a close, faithful English translation has been supplied in the monograph. For non-English or non-Sanskrit-knowing Germans, its German translation is appended. While the former has been done by me, the latter has been done by Dr. and Mrs. Th. Ickler for which they deserve my thanks. Mr. Würfel and Miss Duckwitz of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany have been very kind to me throughout and have helped me with their valuable suggestions from time to time. For every minor detail I turned to them, Miss Duckwitz, particularly. It was she, who, in the absence of Mr. Würfel on leave, had planned my visit to Germany and had seen to it that it was a success. She has been ever obliging and helpful. I owe her, therefore, a deep debt of gratitude.

I also thank the Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow, for undertaking the publication of the composition. My father Shri Charu Deva Shastri went through its Ms. minutely and gave certain valuable suggestions for which I am grateful to him. So am I to my friend and colleague Dr. Krishna Lal, Reader in Sanskrit, University of Delhi, for seeing through the proofs.

As between the individuals, the friendship between the nations is like a tender flower which requires constant care and nourishment. If the present work were to foster it a bit, it would have more than served its purpose.

SATYA VRAT SHASTRI

Durgāṣṭami  
12-10-1975.





# शर्मण्यदेशः सूतरां विश्राति

(शर्मण्यदेशयात्राशतकम्)

(१९७५ वर्षस्य जूनमासि १७-२५ दिवसेषु शर्मण्यराष्ट्रनिमन्त्रणेन तद्राष्ट्रेऽनुभूताया यात्राया दिल्लीविश्वविद्यालयसंस्कृतविभागाध्यक्षैर्डी० सत्यव्रतशास्त्रिभिरुपनिबद्धम् इतिवृत्तम्)

## पूर्वपीठिका

दिल्ल्यां नगरमतल्ल्यां

भारतदेशस्य राजधान्यां च ।

विलसति लोचनहारी

दूतावासः शर्मण्यदेशस्य

॥१॥

व्यूहफेल्नामा सौम्यो

विचक्षणो विलक्षणप्रतिभः ।

तत्र नियुक्तोऽधिकृतै-

योरुपयात्ताकाले

गमिकर्मीकरिष्यता मयका ।

शर्मण्याख्यं देशं

तं प्रति पत्नं प्राहायि सत्यल्पाल्पेऽपि समये ॥३॥

दिल्ल्यामनुपस्थित्या

व्युर्फलनाम्नोऽधिकारिणस्तस्य ।

तत्सहकर्त्री सौम्या

डुकविट्जनाम्नी महाविदुषी ॥४॥

मद्यात्तार्थं व्यदधा-

दपेक्षितं संविधानकं सर्वम् ।

शर्मण्याख्यं देश-

मपपारं येन गन्तुमहम् ॥५॥



## यात्रावर्णनम्

योरूपभूमण्डलमध्यवर्ती

पारं समृद्धेः परमभ्युपेतः ।

नानानदीप्रस्रवणैः सुरम्यः

शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति ॥६॥

अकृष्टपच्यं खलु यत्र सस्यं

हृद्यास्तथा शाद्वलभूमिभागाः ।

दीर्घाश्चकासत्यथ दीर्घिकाः स

शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति ॥७॥

तरुप्रतानैः समलङ्कृतानि

प्रतानिनीभिश्च विभूषितानि ।

श्यामाख्यया लोकसुविश्रुतानि

श्यामायमानानि वनानि यत्न ॥८॥

देशानुरागं परमं वहन्तो

मनस्विनो नित्यमुदात्तचित्ताः ।

हृष्टाश्च पुष्टाश्च भृशं च तुष्टा-

स्तरस्विनो यत्र जना विभाति ॥९॥

अभ्रलिहाग्रा बहुभूमिकाश्च  
 भूमेश्च खस्यापि च सेतुभूताः ।  
 अट्टालि-कालीखलोक्य यत्र  
 जनः परं विस्मयमभ्युपैति ॥१०॥

एवंविधेऽहं स्थितिमाकलय्य  
 शर्मण्यदेशे जगति प्रसिद्धे ।  
 यद् दृष्टवान्वा श्रुतवानथो वा  
 तदेव गीर्वाणगिरोद्दिशरामि ॥११॥

अष्टादशे जूनदिने बुधेऽहं  
 विभिन्नदेशभ्रमणप्रसङ्गात् ।  
 पुरं विशालं स्पृहणीयशोभं  
 फाक्फुर्तनाम प्रतिपन्न आसम् ॥१२॥

विमानभूमिं प्रतिपन्नमात्रः  
 शर्मण्यदेशाधिकृतप्रबन्धात् ।  
 प्रत्युद्गतो यात्रिकसद्य भव्यं  
 फाक्फुर्तनाम प्रतिपादितश्च ॥१३॥

ऋग्वेदसमाख्या खलु तत्र काचित्  
 सौशील्यदाक्षिण्यगुणैरुपेता ।  
 योषा स्वदेशाधिकृतैर्मदीय-  
 सेवार्थमद्धा विनियोजिताऽभूत् ॥१४॥

कृत्वा तथा सार्धमहं यथेच्छं  
 सगिधं सपीतिं च भृशं प्रतीतः ।  
 सम्प्रस्थितः पूर्वमुनिश्चितत्वा-  
 न्मावुगु समाख्यां नगरीं मनोज्ञाम् ॥१५॥



अल्पो हि यस्मान् मम काल आसी-

दतस्त्वेराक्रान्तमना अभूवम् ।

रेलेन यातव्यमभून्मयेति

सम्प्राप्तवान् रेलविरामभूमिम् ॥१६॥

रेलेन मार्बुर्गनगरीं प्रपन्नः

क्रूगर्समेतः सुषमां प्रपश्यन् ।

शर्मण्यदेशस्य मनोरमस्य

तदीयशोभाहृतमानसोऽहम् ॥१७॥

देवो यतस्तत्र भृशं प्रवृष्ट

आसीत्ततः शष्पसमावृता भूः ।

कुल्या अभूवंश्च जलस्य पूर्णाः

ते ते विशेषाश्च विशेषदृश्याः ॥१८॥

मार्गे मयाऽऽलोकितद्वितीया

आवाससङ्घाः सुतरां मनोज्ञाः ।

येषामभूवन् पुरतः स्थितानि

काराख्ययानानि मनोरमाणि ॥१९॥

येषां पुरस्ताद् व्यलसंश्च पद्माः

संमृष्टरूपा नयनाभिरामाः ।

आलोक्य तान् मानसमन्दिरे मे

विकल्प एष प्रकटस्तदासीत् ॥२०॥

ग्रामाः किमेते नगराणि किं वे-

त्यनेन सन्देहलवेन तावत् ।

आक्रान्तचेताः कुतुकादपृच्छं

मत्सङ्गिगर्भी कूगरनामधेयाम् ॥२१॥

प्रोक्तं तथा भो ! नगराणि नैते  
 ग्रामानिमान् वेत्तु भवान् सुरम्यान् ।  
 विद्युत्प्रकाशा दृढवद्धमार्गाः  
 स्वच्छाः समस्तैर्विभवैः समेताः ॥२२॥

द्विभूमिकाः सुन्दरवेषधृदिभ-  
 रधिष्ठिता जानपदैर्जनैश्च ।  
 ग्रामा इमे सन्ति तथापि मित्र !  
 कुर्वन्ति सत्यं नगरावभासम् ॥२३॥

उपेत्य मार्बुर्ग्नगरीं, प्रपन्नो-  
 हमञ्जसा भारतशास्त्रसंस्थाम् ।  
 प्रपन्नमात्रः समगंसि सद्यो  
 विल्हेल्मरावैः प्रथितैः सुधीभिः ॥२४॥

शर्मादिकैरप्यपरैर्बुधैश्च  
 विशेषतो व्याकरणस्य विज्ञैः ।  
 परस्परेणाथ वयं समेता  
 विस्रब्धमाख्याम निजाः प्रवृत्तीः ॥२५॥

होरात्रयं च व्यतियाप्य तत्र  
 हृद्यां प्रवर्त्यैपि च शास्त्रचर्चां ।  
 पुरं सुरम्यं मुदितोऽहमासं  
 फाक्फुर्तनाम प्रतिसंनिवृत्तः ॥२६॥

प्राह्णेऽपरेद्युश्च पुनस्ततोऽहं  
 गौतिगनाख्यं नगरं प्रयातः ।

अध्यर्धहोरामितवेलयैव



प्रत्युद्गतश्चाहमथापि तत्र  
 गुस्तावराँथाख्यसुधीवरेण्यैः ।  
 टोरीनपुर्यामुपदृष्टपूर्वैः  
 स्मेराननैः सौगतशास्त्रविद्भिः ॥२८॥

सम्मानितश्चापि सुसत्कृतश्च  
 स्नेहेन नीतश्च शुभां स्वसंस्थाम् ।  
 बुद्धान्तराणि प्रतिबोधितोऽहं  
 हर्षस्य कोटिं परमामविन्दम् ॥२९॥

तदन्तरा तैः सह विज्ञवयैः  
 श्रीराँथवाचा द्रुतमक्रियन्त ।  
 चित्राण्यनेकानि हि यानि नित्यं  
 स्मृतिं तदीयां नवतां नयन्ति ॥३०॥

संस्थागृहद्वारि च दृश्यमेकं  
 प्रविष्टमात्रः प्रमना अदर्शम् ।  
 शर्मण्यदेशीयजनानुरागं  
 प्रमाणयद् भारतदेशजेषु ॥३१॥

पवेशकक्षेऽहमवालुलोके  
 तत्सद्भनः साधुनिविष्टवर्णम् ।  
 आथर्वणं मन्त्रवरेण्यमेक-  
 मशोकलेखाद्रुचिराश्च पङ्क्तीः ॥३२॥

ततः परस्तान्मयकाऽतिहृद्य-  
 पद्यानि वाल्त्स्मिद्रचितानि तत्र ।  
 दृष्टानि सीगाख्यगुरोर्निमित्ते-

नाशीतिवर्षाप्त्यभिनन्दनस्य ॥३३॥

स्थिताऽत्र या भारतशास्त्रसंस्था

तस्या मनोज्ञं खलु वृत्तजातम् ।

चित्रैरभूदाराचितं च वृत्त-

पत्रोद्धृतैरंशवरैरने कैः ॥३४॥

वाल्तुस्मिच्छतस्यापि च पद्यवृन्द-

स्यालोकनं मे तत एव जातम् ।

आलोकनेनापि च यस्य सत्यं

हर्षः प्रवृद्धो न तनौ ममामात् ॥३५॥

अहो प्रवाहः सुतरामहो नु

माधुर्यलालित्यगुणास्तदीयाः ।

आश्चर्यमित्येव वहन्नभूवं

मग्नस्तदा तद्रसचर्वणायाम् ॥३६॥

सम्प्रार्थितास्तत्र बुधा मया च

तत्पद्यलेखानुकृतिं यथावत् ।

यन्त्रादिसाह्येन कृतां तदानीं

मय्यार्षिपिन् स्नेहवशं गता मे ॥३७॥

अहं तदादाय भृशं प्रतीतः

संसिद्धकार्यो बुधदर्शनेन ।

पुरं विशालं स्पृहणीयशोभं

फाक्फुर्तनाम प्रतिसंनिवृत्तः ॥३८॥

ततोऽपरेद्युश्च पुनः प्रयातः

‘मार्गं विमानेन विगाहमानः’

भूयैऽपि शर्मण्यभुवं दिदृक्षुर्-

वर्तमानाभिधेयां सखु राजधानीम् ॥३९॥



तत्र स्थितोऽहं समगंसि तूर्णं  
 हानाभिधेयेन विदां वरेण ।  
 सौम्यस्वभावेन सुतीक्ष्णया च  
 तत्प्रज्ञया तं प्रति बद्धभावः ॥४०॥

बौनेऽस्ति राईन्ननदोऽतिरम्यो  
 नेत्रद्वयासेचनको जनानाम् ।  
 तत्र प्रयातो नवसेतुयुक्ते  
 नौकाविहारार्थमहं सुखेन ॥४१॥

कूलद्वये तस्य नदस्य तावद्  
 बौनाख्यमास्ते नगरं निविष्टम् ।  
 यस्योपकण्ठे वलया गिरीणां  
 सौन्दर्यमत्यद्भुतमप्ययन्ति ॥४२॥

अधित्यकाभिः खलु शाद्वलाभि-  
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 द्वीपान्तरीपैर् अनुकूलमत्र  
 निवेशितैः पुष्पयुतैर्गृहैश्च ॥४३॥

ब्राह्माकृषिव्यापृतकर्षकैश्च  
 नानाविधोद्योगरतैर्जनैश्च ।  
 नौकासमानाकृतिभिर्विचित्रैः  
 स्वल्पाल्परूपैर्निलयैस्तथा च ॥४४॥

कार्यं प्रधानं खलु मन्यमानैः  
 कार्येष्वतः स्वेषु भृशं प्रसक्तैः ।  
 स्त्रीभिश्च पुम्भिश्च भूतं पुरं तत्

कामस्यपूर्वा सुप्रसादा विभक्तिः

॥४५॥

चकास्ति तत्रैव महाविशालं

शालद्रुमाकारवदभ्रचुम्बि ।

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शर्मप्रदं लोकसभासदस्य-

कार्यालयानां स्थितिहेतुभूतम् ।

शर्मण्यदेशस्य यशोऽतिशुभ्रं

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राईनवातानुपभुज्य शीतान्

नभःस्थवातानुपभोक्तुकामम् ।

भूमिष्ठलोकानवलोक्य कामं

द्युलोकजालोकनकौतुकार्थि ॥४८॥

पुरस्य शोभामिव वीक्षितुं वा

तत्कीर्तिमारोपयितुं दिवं वा ।

तस्यापि खस्यापि च सेतुभूतं

द्वाराभिलक्ष्यं भवनं सुरम्यम् ॥४९॥

बाँनात्प्रभृत्यैकलमेव यावन्

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समीर्यमाणस्य सुशर्मदेन ॥५०॥

राईनकूलेऽहमवालुलोके

सञ्चारमन्त्रालयसदम भव्यम् ।

यन्मूर्तयः पञ्च भवन्ति सत्यं



व्याघ्रो विबोधाय तथैशियायाः

कङ्गरास्ट्रेलियनामकस्य ।

हस्ती विशालाकृतिराफ्रिकाया

अमेरिकायाश्च कृते वृषोऽस्ति ॥५२॥

श्येनस्तथाऽऽस्ते खलु योरुपस्य,

तत्रैव दृष्टो मयकैकभूमिः ।

प्रधानमन्त्र्यावसथोऽद्वितीयो

विशालकाचाचितचारुरूपः ॥५३॥

बौनादगच्छं श्रुतगर्तनामा-

परं पुरं व्योमपथेन तूर्णम् ।

प्रत्युद्गतोऽहं खलु तत्र चापि

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तेनाऽपरेद्युः सह सम्प्रयातः

प्राहणे पुरं हाइडलबर्गनाम ।

श्रीवर्गराख्येन च सङ्गतोऽह-

मकालहीनं विदुषां वरेण ॥५५॥

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गाश्रित्य कालं बहुमभ्यभाषे ॥५६॥

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सोनाहमासं प्रतिपत्तिवृत्तः ॥५७॥

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रैथाल्समाख्यैः खलु भारतीयैः ।

विद्वद्वरेण्यैः प्रणयेन नीतो

गृहान् स्वकानाशितमाशितश्च ॥५८॥

स्तुतगर्तनामाहमतो निवृत्तः

पुरं पुरात् हाइडलवर्गनाम्नः ।

सम्प्रस्थितश्चापि ततोऽपरेद्यु-

ष्ट्युर्विगनं नाम पुरं पुराणम् ॥५९॥

सम्प्राप्तवांस्तत्र च, भारतीय-

विद्याजुषां धाम वरं प्रपन्नः ।

श्रीपौलथीमाख्यविपश्चिताऽहं

बुधैस्तथान्यैः समगंसि हृष्टः ॥६०॥

शर्मण्यदेशं मयकाऽधिगम्या-

वलम्ब्य नाना विषयांस्तथा च ।

विपश्चितां सन्निधिमास्थितेन

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इत्येव तावद् धृदि सम्प्रधार्य

जनस्य नूतनार्थगतां रुचिं च ।

अर्थं भृशं चिन्तितपूर्वमेव

मेऽभूदुपस्थापयितुं प्रवृत्तिः ॥६२॥

सम्प्रेरितोऽहं तयका प्रवृत्त्या

नानाविधान्मौलिकचिन्तनोत्थान् ।

शर्मण्यदेशाधिकृतान् प्रबुद्धान्

असूचयं प्राग् विषयान् प्रवक्तुम् ॥६३॥



ते चाऽपि तावद् विषया गभीराः

संसूचिताः पूर्वविनिश्चितत्वात् ।

स्वदेशनानाविधविश्वविद्या-

लयेभ्य आसन्नधिकारिभिस्तैः ॥६४॥

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गवीविलासप्रणयप्रवृत्तः ।

आश्रित्य तावद्विषयं तमेव

मदीयवाक्सम्प्रसरिष्यतीति ॥६५॥

उद्धोषणं प्रादुरभूत्पुरस्तान्

मदागमस्येत्यधिगत्य वृत्तम् ।

श्रीपाँलथीमान् विदुषस्तथा च

इतीतन्क्रनाख्यान् विदुषोऽहमाख्यम् ॥६६॥

पर्यायशब्दानधिकृत्य भूयः

श्रमः प्रवृत्तौ मम तावदस्ति ।

तच्छब्दरूपेणपि कश्चिदर्थ-

भेदः समस्तीति मतं मतं मे ॥६७॥

वक्ष्यामि यत्किञ्चिदिहात्र विज्ञाः !

प्रमाणपूर्वं न ततोऽन्यथा तत् ।

अर्चचितश्चाप्यविमृष्टपूर्वं-

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इत्येवमुक्तो विबुधाग्रगण्यौ

त्यक्त्वा समुद्धोषितपूर्वमाशु ।

पर्यायरूपं विषयं गभीरं

नूतनं समाख्यमायतां तद्वै

पर्यायशब्देष्वपि तावदस्ति  
 सूक्ष्मोऽर्थभेदो नहि स स्फुटश्च ।  
 पुरातनग्रन्थविलोकेन  
 टीकाकृतां साह्यवशेन चापि ॥७०॥

मूले तथा पूर्वपरान्वयेन  
 भवेत्स्फुटो निर्वचनेन चाऽसौ ।  
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 कोशेषु तावत्परिकीर्तितांश्च ।  
 पर्यायशब्दानुपलक्ष्य तत्र  
 चिराय मे भाषणमाविरासीत् ॥७२॥

श्रीपॉलथीमाभिघकोविदोऽभूत्  
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 नूत्ना च शैली विषयश्च नूत्नो  
 नूत्नं च नो ज्ञानमनेन वृत्तम् ॥७३॥

एवं प्रशस्ता मम वाच आस-  
 न्नेन विद्वत्प्रवरेण भूयः ।  
 स्तीतनृक्रनश्चाप्यपरोऽत्र विद्वान्  
 साध्वीर्मदीया गिर इत्यवोचत् ॥७४॥

सेवानिवृत्तः खलु पॉलथीमः  
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 तत्स्थानभागस्त्यपरो मनीषी



अद्याव्दपूगे समभून्मनोज्ञा  
दिल्लयामहो ! भारतराजधान्याम् ।  
समागतेनाथ विदां वरेण  
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सम्प्राप्तवान् कोविदमण्डनोऽयं  
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श्रीमोक्षमूलर्विदुषः समानां  
महोत्सवेऽध्यर्धशतस्य तावत् ।  
शर्मण्यदेशादुपयातवत्सु  
विद्वत्स्वयं दिल्लीपुरीमुपेतः ॥७८॥

तत्रैव काले खलु दिल्लीविश्व-  
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नाट्योत्सवोऽयं रुचिरप्रयोग  
आयोजितोऽभूदभिनन्दनस्य ।  
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 भागयानुकूल्यात्समुपस्थितोऽभूत् ।  
 विद्वद्द्वयी सेयमनन्यरूपा  
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 नाद्योत्सवोऽयं जनताहिताय ।  
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 श्रीपौलथीमस्य निशम्य वाच-  
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सहाहमासं प्रतिसन्निवृत्तः



श्रुतगार्तनाम प्रवरं पुराणम्,  
 अन्येद्युरेवाथ ततः प्रयातः ।  
 श्यामाख्यनामानि वनानि रम्या-  
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 जलप्रवाहैः परिशोभितानि  
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 स्वर्गपिवर्गस्य च हेतुभूतां  
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## उत्तरपीठिका

शर्मण्यदेशयात्रायाः प्रसङ्गोऽयमुदाहृतः ।  
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यदि भवेदुभयोरपि राष्ट्रयोः  
सकललोकसुखं सुखवर्धनम् ।  
उभयमेव तदा दृढसङ्गतं  
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लघुर्यात्राप्रसङ्गोऽयमुपसंह्रियतेऽधुना ।  
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॥ ॐ श्रीभगवदर्पणमस्तु ॥





GERMANY

The Shining Land

(English Translation)





## **Introductory**

1. Delhi, the best of the cities, the capital of India, has a lovely embassy of Germany.
2. The gentle and wise Mr. Wuerfel, with unusual ability is appointed by its authorities to the high office of the Cultural Counsellor.
3. At the time of my trip to Europe I wanted to visit Germany too. So I wrote to him though the time was very very short.
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- 4-5. Due to Mr. Wuerfel's absence from Delhi, his colleague, Miss Duckwitz, the learned lady, made all arrangements for my journey which enabled me to visit Germany.



## Description of the Journey

6. In the region of the world called Europe lies the highly prosperous, beautiful, country of Germany, charming with its many rivers and springs.
7. The lovely country of Germany is adorned with green fields, crops grow in it on untilled soil (viz., without much effort); it is lined by long lakes.
8. It has the world famous Black Forests in it, so called because of their black (dark) colour. They are lined with rows of trees and adorned with creepers.
9. It has in it people active, happy, prosperous and highly contented. They are high-minded with generous hearts. They carry in them deep love for their country.
10. People (like me) are really struck with wonder when they look at its multi-storeyed sky-scrapers which appear as bridges between the earth and the heaven.
11. Having visited such a world famous country as Germany, whatever I saw or heard I am reproducing in Sanskrit.
12. On Wednesday, June 18 (1975) in the course of my travel to various countries I reached the spacious city of Frankfurt with its enviable beauty.
13. As soon as I arrived at the Airport I was received, as per the arrangement of the German authorities and was taken



to a grand Hotel named after Frankfurt (Hotel Frankfurt).

14. A goodnatured and a considerate lady called Mrs. Krüger had been assigned the work of looking after me by the German authorities.
15. Having had drink and lunch with her to my full satisfaction, I left, as per the programme arranged earlier, for the charming city of Marburg.
16. I had little time with me. So I was hurrying up. I had to travel (to Marburg) by train, so I reached the railway station.
17. In the company of Mrs. Krüger I arrived at Mürburg by train. I had been enjoying the beauty of the charming German country which had captivated my heart.
18. Since there had been a lot of rain, the earth was covered with green grass and the canals were full of water. Everything was so lovely.
19. On the way I caught sight of the beautiful clusters of houses which had no match for them. They had lovely cars parked outside them.
20. They had in front of them well-cleaned roads, so good to look at. When I saw them, I fell in doubt and asked myself :
21. 'Are these villages or townships ?' With an undecided mind, I, out of curiosity, enquired of my companion, Mrs. Krüger.
22. She said, "These are no townships. Take these as lovely villages, with electric light, pucca roads and all types of luxuries,



23. these neat double-storeyed (clusters of houses) occupied by the rural people are really villages, my friend, though they give the impression of townships."
24. On arrival at Marburg I went over to the Indologische Seminar and immediately got closeted with the wellknown scholar Professor Wilhelm Rau.
25. So did I with other scholars like Professor Sharma, specialist in grammar. Having come together we gave each other a free and frank account of our activities.
26. I spent some three hours over there, and had an interesting discussion on the Śāstric topics. After this with a happy heart I repaired to the beautiful city of Frankfurt.
27. The next morning I again left (Frankfurt) for Goettingen arriving there quite comfortably within an hour and a half.
28. The smiling Buddhist scholar Professor Gustav Roth received me there. I had met him earlier at Turine.
29. He showed me all courtesy, took me to his Seminar and introduced me to other scholars which gave me immense delight.
30. In the meantime at the instance of Professor Roth a number of snaps with them were quickly taken which constantly renew my memory of them.
31. As soon as I had entered the Seminar building, I was delighted to see at its entrance a scene; which was a testimony to the love of the Germans for the Indians.
32. At the entrance to the building I saw a *mantra* from the *Atharvaveda* and (a few) lines from an Inscription of Aśoka well-reproduced.



33. I then saw there the beautiful verses composed by Professor Waldt Schmidt to felicitate his teacher Professor Sieg on his 80th birthday.
34. The entire varied account of the Indologische Seminar is compiled in it in the form of the newspaper cuttings and the photographs.
35. I could see the verses of Waldt Schmidt from that itself. Their very sight filled me with delight which I could hardly contain.
36. What a flow of theirs, what sweetness and tenderness in them ! Wonderstruck, I was simply lost in their enjoyment.
37. At my request the scholars of the Seminar, affectionately disposed as they were towards me, prepared a photostat copy of them and handed it over to me.
38. I took it and felt very happy. I then came back to the spacious city of Frankfurt with its enviable beauty.
39. The next day I again left for the capital city of Bonn by air with a mind to see more of Germany.
40. While there I saw without loss of time Professor Hahn. I felt drawn to him for his gentle nature and sharp mind.
41. Bonn has a very beautiful river, the Rhine, a veritable feast for the people's eyes. I went on a pleasant boat trip on it. The river has nine bridges on it.
42. Bonn lies on both sides of the river. The hills skirting it impart unique beauty to it.
43. With its grassy highlands, the rich gardens, the islands,  
the houses with flowers along its banks,



44. the farmers busy with the cultivation of the vines, the people given to different trades, strange-looking small houses of the appearance of boats,
45. the city (of Bonn) had ladies and gentlemen going about their work intently, that being of utmost importance for them, a charm all its own.
46. The city has a lofty building of thirty two storeys going high into the sky like the *śāla* tree and appearing as if it were its immensely beautiful forehead.
47. The comfortable one, it houses the offices of the members of German Parliament. It carries the shining fame of Germany to places far and near.
48. It appears that it (the building) having enjoyed the Rhine breezes likes now to enjoy the breezes in the higher reaches, having seen the people on the earth wants now to see the beings in the sky.
49. It appears as if it were desirous of seeing the beauty of the city or carrying its fame to heaven. It looks like a bridge between the earth and the sky.
50. My boat trip was from Bonn to Ankle only, in the course of which I had been greeted by the pleasant breeze of Germany.
51. On the banks of the Rhine I saw an imposing building of the Ministry of Post and Tele-Communications which had five statues on it, representing the five continents.
52. The statues were those of tiger, kangaroo, elephant, bull and eagle. They represent the continents of Asia, Australia, Africa, America and Europe respectively.
53. It is there itself that I saw the unique single-storeyed residence of the German Chancellor which was all made up of big glass pieces.



54. From Bonn I went over to Stuttgart by air. There too I was received by a representative of the German authorities.
55. In his company I left the next morning for Heidelberg where I saw Professor Berger soon after.
56. The Professor took me to his Seminar and introduced me to other scholars. I lost no time in speaking to them on Modern Sanskrit Literature at length.
57. People there all felt that my speech had added much to their information. Feeling immensely happy at this I left the Seminar.
58. After my speech my Indian friend Professor Aithal, took me lovingly to his home and stood me a sumptuous lunch.
59. I then came back from Heidelberg to Stuttgart and left again the next day for the ancient city of Tuebingen.
60. As I arrived there I went over to the Indologische Seminar and joyfully came together with Professor Paul Thieme and other scholars.
61. While in Germany, I should say something original on many subjects before scholars.
62. With this idea in my mind, and knowing the fondness of the people for something new, I felt inclined to present before the learned the things on which I had done considerable thinking.
63. Thus inclined I informed beforehand the German authorities of a number of topics for my lectures on which I had done (some) original thinking.
64. Having been decided upon earlier, the German authorities communicated them (the topics) to their Universities,



- 65-66. One of these pertained to the vocabulary of *Kālidāsa* for which I was prompted by my love of it. When I came to know that the same had been announced for my lecture before my arrival, I told Professors Paul Thieme and Stietencron—
67. "I have worked hard on (Sanskrit) synonyms. I am of the opinion that even they have different meanings.
68. Whatever I will say here, the learned ones, will be properly documented and not otherwise. The topic on which no work has been done or on which no discussion has taken place so far may appeal to scholars."
69. On being told this the Professors immediately changed the topic announced earlier and notified the new one of synonyms.
- 70-71. Even in the so-called synonyms subtle shades of meanings do exist, though they are not so manifest. They get manifested by a perusal of the old texts, the comments of the commentators, and the etymological derivation. All this I spoke there with illustrations in detail.
72. I spoke at length on the Sanskrit synoymys, the words mentioned as such in lexica.
73. Professor Paul Thieme presided over my lecture. The learned scholar had a good word for it in that the topic was new, so was its presentation while it had added much to the knowledge.
74. Another scholar Professor Stietencron also spoke well of my speech.
75. Professor Thieme is a senior German scholar, now retired. His successor is the wellknown scholar Professor Stietencron,



76. It is many years that I met Professor Thieme in Delhi and developed friendship with him.
77. After this I again had an occasion to meet him when he came to Delhi for some work.
78. He had come to Delhi along with other German scholars in connection with the Max Müller's 150th Birth Anniversary Celebrations.
79. At that very time the University of Delhi had organized a two-day Drama Festival, a unique occasion, where six (Sanskrit) plays were put on boards.
80. This Festival was organized as part of the Max Müller Celebrations. Prof. Max Müller hailed from Germany.
81. Invited to be the Chief Guest, Professor Thieme was present on the last day of it (Festival). He delighted everybody with his Sanskrit.
82. For the people assembled in the Auditorium for the Drama Festival it was another delightful festival when they heard his significant, coherent, sweet and lovely Sanskrit.
83. To our good fortune Professor Berger was also present on that occasion. This unmatched pair of scholars gave the people immense delight.
84. The Drama Festival had started for the benefit of the people two years back. That the two scholars carried its pleasant memory made me feel happy.
85. "We welcome you to Tuebingen, the lovely city of ours". These words of Professor Paul Thieme thrilled me.
86. After my speech I had the pleasure of having lunch together with Professors Thieme and Stietencron.



87. I then took leave of the Professors, saw the Castle and returned to the great city of Stuttgart alongwith my German companion.
88. The very next day I proceeded from there to see the lovely Black Forests, verily a joyful sight.
89. I was filled with delight, as I saw them, the long ones with their stately trees, interspersed with villages and towns, resorted to by the overworked people wanting to have rest,
90. resounding with charming falls, with cows sitting merrily on grassy meadows, adorned with water channels and rivers,
91. stretching out for many many miles, a feast for the eyes.
92. I had a comfortable lunch in the well-known Black Forest restaurant. Feeling happy, contented and satisfied I came back to the city of Stuttgart.
93. Then, to conclude my pleasant and delightful journey, I left for the ancient city of Rome, wellknown the world over.
94. Then happy and full of longing I left for my country thinking of bringing happiness to long-separated kith and kin.
95. Having stayed in Rome for two days and got deep satisfaction by its sights, I came back to my beloved India, the source of heaven and salvation.



## Conclusion

96. If this brief account of my visit to Germany were to make the wise happy,
97. if by this the friendship between the two countries, India and Germany, which is to the liking of the sane persons were to grow a bit,
98. if the love between the two were to grow (by it) somewhat, this effort of mine would be amply rewarded.
99. If the happiness in both the countries which will be to the liking of all, were to grow, they will come firmly together and pass their time merrily.
100. This brief account of the visit to Germany now comes to an end. May Lord Śiva, who confers happiness, bestow it on all.

May this be an offering to the Lord.





Schoen Leuchtet

DEUTSCHLAND

(German Translation)





# SCHÖN LEUCHTET DEUTSCHLAND

(100 Verse über eine Deutschlandreise von Dr. Satyavrat Shastri)

(Beschreibung einer Reise nach Deutschland aufgrund einer Einladung der deutschen Regierung, vom 17. bis 25. Juni 1975, von Dr. Satyavrat Shastri, dem Direktor der Sanskritabteilung der Delhi-Universität)

(aus dem Sanskrit übersetzt von Dr. Th. und I. Ickler)

## Einleitung

1. Delhi, die beste Stadt und Hauptstadt des indischen  
Reiches,  
Birgt auch Deutschlands blickefangendes Botschafts-  
gebäude.
2. Dort wirkt freundlich und weise Herr Würfel, die  
Leuchte des Geistes,  
Als Kulturattaché bestellt von den obern Behörden.
3. Ich nun wollte Europa sehen und Deutschland bereisen,  
Darum schrieb ich-doch knapp war die Zeit-Herrn  
Würfel ein Brieflein.
4. Fern aber weilt' er von Delhi gerad', doch seine  
Kollegin,  
Fräulein Duckwitz, die freundliche Dame und kennt-  
nisreiche.
5. Sorgte für alles, was förderlich war meiner Reise nach  
Deutschland.



### Reisebeschreibung

6. Mitten im Herzen Europas liegt Deutschlands gesegnete  
Erde,  
Blinkend mit vielen Flüssen und munter sprudelnden  
Quellen.
7. Überall Seen und Wiesen, und mühelos reifen die  
Ähren.
8. Hier auch raget der Schwarzwald, benannt nach  
dunkelndem Blattwerk,  
Weithin berühmt in der Welt. Ihn schmückt ranken-  
der Efeu.
9. Tatenfroh tummelt das Volk sich, des Daseins froh und  
zufrieden.  
Alles gedeiht ihm aufs schönste, und heiss ist die Liebe  
zur Heimat.
10. Staunen aber ergriff den Gast, der die Reihen erschaute  
Wolkenleckender Häuser, wie Brücken vom Himmel  
zur Erde.
11. Was ich im weithin berühmten Lande der Deutschen  
erfahren,  
Was ich gesehn und gehört dort, besing' ich im göttlichen  
Sanskrit.
12. Mittwoch, den achtzehnten Juni, kam ich, durch  
mehrere Länder  
Reisend, nach Frankfurt, der Grossstadt von sehnsucht-  
weckender Schönheit.
13. Kaum war ich dort, empfangen mich Diener der  
deutschen Regierung,  
Brachten mich flugs zum "Frankfurter Hof", der Gäs-  
tebehausung.
14. Dort erwartete mich, im Auftrag deutscher Behörden,  
Um mein Wohl sich zu kümmern, die vielgewandte Frau  
Krüger.



15. Als wir nun unser Herz mit Trank und Speise gesättigt,  
Drängte das wohldurchdachte Programm zum Aufbruch  
nach Marburg.
16. Knapp war die Zeit, und in Eile nahm ich am Bahnhof  
den Schnellzug.
17. Mit Frau Krüger fuhr ich nach Marburg, doch während  
der Reise,  
Ging mir zu Herzen der deutschen Landschaft berücken-  
de Schönheit.
18. Regen hatte gespendet der Gott, und nun prangte im  
Grün sie.  
Flüsse, mit Wasser gefüllt, erfreuten das Auge des  
Fremden.
19. Häuser sah ich am Wege von unvergleichlicher Schön-  
heit.  
Wagen standen davor, der Anblick machte mich  
staunen,
20. Wohlgeglättete Strassen, dem Auge ein lieblicher  
Eindruck.  
Schwankend ward ich jedoch, mein Denken nährte den  
Zweifel :
21. "Sind dies Dörfer, sind's Städte ?"—Den Zweifel mir  
zu beheben,  
Fragte ich meine Gefährtin Frau Krüger, von Neugier  
getrieben.
22. Drauf entgegnete sie : "Nicht Städte sind's, Herr, nur  
Dörfer,  
Dennoch haben elektrisches Licht sie und Strassen und  
Wohlstand.
23. Bauern wohnen darin, und zweistöckig sind ihre Häuser.  
Dörfer sind es gewiss, obgleich sie dir scheinen wie  
Städte."



24. Kaum in Marburg, zum Indologischen Institute,  
Fuhr ich, traf Wilhelm Rau, den wohlbekannten  
Gelehrten.
25. Andere Forscher auch, wie Sharma, den Pāṇini-Kenner.  
Offen berichteten wir einander von unserer Arbeit.
26. Ich von Śāstrischer Forschung; drei Stunden vergingen  
im Fluge.  
Hochbefriedigt im Herzen zurück dann fuhr ich nach  
Frankfurt.
27. Nächsten Tags in der Frühe erreicht' ich nach eineinhalb  
Stunden  
Göttingen mit dem Zug; ganz ohne Mühe gelang es.
28. Hier traf ich nun den gelehrten grossen Buddhismus-  
Erforscher  
Gustav Roth, den lächelnden, den in Turin ich gesehen.
29. Freundlichen Grusses führt' er den Fremden zum  
Hause der Studien,  
Stellt' die Kollegen vor, mein Herz ward froh der  
Gesellschaft.
30. Da erblickte mein Auge am Eingang des Hauses ein  
Zeugnis  
Heftiger Liebe der Deutschen zum Volke des Bhārata-  
Landes.
31. Gleich beim Tore befand sich ein Spruch des heil' gen  
Atharva-  
Veda und gleichfalls ein Text vom grossen König  
Aśoka.
32. Bilder wurden gemacht von Gustav Roth und den  
andern,  
Welche nun ständig erneuern die angenehme Erinner-  
ung.
33. Schöne Verse sah ich danach, die einst der Professor  
Waldschmidt verfasst für Sieg, den greisen Lehrer zu  
ehren.



34. Dort war auch die Geschichte des Indischen Seminares  
Reichlich bezeugt durch Bilder und wichtige Zeitungs-  
artikel.
35. Eigenen Auges sah ich die Verse Professor Wald-  
schmidts,  
Unermessliche Freude schuf mir der Anblick im  
Herzen.
36. "Welch ein Strömen der Worte, o welche Süsse und  
Zartheit !  
Welch ein Wunder" so fühlt'ich, versunken im Kosten  
der Verse.
37. Kaum war die Bitte geäussert, so gaben die lieben  
Kollegen  
Mir die getreue Kopic, die flugs von Maschinen  
verfertigt.
38. Glückliche, durch meinen Besuch das vollkommene Werk  
zu besitzen,  
Kehrt' ich nach Frankfurt, der Grossstadt von sehn-  
suchtweckender Schönheit.
39. Drauf am anderen Tag, um mehr vom Lande zu sehen,  
Flog ich von Frankfurt nach Bonn, der Hauptstadt des  
westlichen Deutschlands.
40. Dort begegnet' Herrn Hahn ich, dem liebenswerten  
Gelehrten,  
Zugetan ihm, seinem Scharfsinn wie auch der Kraft  
seines Urteils.
41. Bonn liegt am schönen Rhein, der Augenweide der  
Menschen.  
Ihn befuhr ich zu Schiff. Neun Brücken verbinden die  
Ufer.
42. Hingebreitet liegt Bonn, von herrlichen Bergen  
umsäumt,  
Beiderseits des Flusses, ein Anblick von seltener  
Schönheit.



43. Wiesen dehnten sich hier und üppige Gärten und  
Inseln.  
Und am Ufer entlang sah ich Häuser, mit Blumen  
geschmückte.
44. Winzer auch sah ich im Weinberg und andre geschäftige  
Menschen.  
Häuser erschienen niedlich von fern wie treibende  
Schiffchen.
45. Voll war die Stadt von Leuten, vertieft in ihre Ge-  
schäfte,  
—Überaus wichtig zu sein schien's—ein Anblick eigenen  
Reizes.
46. Himmelhoch ragte ein Haus, dem Šalabaum ähnlich  
gestaltet  
Gleichsam die Stirn der Stadt, von unbeschreiblicher  
Schönheit
47. Zweiunddreissig Geschosse gewährten den Parlamen-  
tariern  
Raum und Bequemlichkeit zu Deutschlands höherem  
Ruhme.
48. Kühle Winde des Rheins mit den Winden des Himmels  
zu tauschen,  
Nach den Wesen der Erde Bewohner des Himmels zu  
schauen,
49. Oder den Ruhm der Stadt zum Himmel tragen zu  
wollen  
Schien es, das herrliche Haus, eine Brücke vom Himmel  
zur Erde.
50. Fahrend von Bonn nach Unkel, vom lieblichen Winde  
gefächelt,
51. Sah ich am Ufer des Rheins das prächtige Postmini-  
sterium;  
Fünf gemeisselte Steine bezeichnen die fünf Kontinente :



52. Asien ein Tiger, ein Känguruh steht für Australien;  
Europa,  
Afrika zeigen als Adler sich und Elefant, doch die  
Neue
53. Welt ist ein Stier. Auch sah ich den Wohnsitz des  
Kanzlers der Deutschen,  
Einstöckig, schön zu betrachten, aus gläsernen Wänden  
errichtet.
54. Bonn verliess ich darauf, nach Stuttgart eilends zu  
fliegen,  
Dort empfing mich ein Herr im Auftrag seiner Regie-  
rung.
55. Nächsten Tags in der Frühe nach Heidelberg fuhr'n  
wir gemeinsam,  
Wo ich Herrn Berger traf, den glänzenden Indologen.
56. Freundlich führte er mich ins Haus zu den andern  
Kollegen.  
Lange sprach ich zu ihnen von Sanskritwerken der  
Jetztzeit.
57. Alle versammelten Forscher bewunderten dann meine  
Rede.  
Tief im Herzen beglückt, verliess ich die Stätte der  
Forschung.
58. Aithal, mein indischer Freund, geleitete mich in sein  
Haus dann,  
Wo mir ein herzhaftes Mahl aus wahrer Freundschaft  
zuteil ward.
59. Drauf nach Stuttgart fuhr ich, nach Tübingen anderen  
Tages.
60. Hier in der alten Stadt traf ich den weisen Paul  
Thieme,
61. Hoch erfreut. Doch wollte in Deutschland ich man-  
cherlei Themen



Vor den Gelehrten berühren, auch Fragen der neuesten  
Forschung.

62. Lieben die Hörer denn Neues, so dacht' ich, will ich ein  
Thema  
Wählen, das mir schon lange besonders am Herzen  
gelegen.

63. Deshalb hatte ich vorher den deutschen Stellen bezeich-  
net,  
Welche Dinge mein Denken seit langem am meisten  
bewegten.

64. Sie nun hatten im voraus die Vortragsfolge geregelt.

65. Unter den Themen war eines, dem ich in Liebe geneigt  
war :  
Kālidāsa's Wortschatz. Hierüber sollte ich sprechen.

66. So ward's offen verkündet. Doch sagte ich zu den  
Gelehrten  
Thieme und Stietencron : "Viel Mühe auch hab' ich  
verwendet

67. Nicht vergebens—so mein' ich—auf Synonyme : dass  
nämlich  
Unterschiede des Sinnes auch solchen Wörtern zu eigen.

68. Was auch immer ich sage, das wird auch mit Sorgfalt  
bewiesen,  
Reizen den Geist der Gelehrten ja Dinge, die niemand  
zuvor sah."

69. Hierauf änderten beide das vorher verkündete Thema,  
Legten als neues fest, von Synonymen zu handeln.

70. Auch Synonyme, so sagt' ich, haben verschiedne  
Bedeutung.  
Prüft man die alten Texte mit Hilfe der Kommentato-  
ren,

71. Achtend der Wurzelverwandtschaft, so muss die Ver-  
schiedenheit endlich



- Offenbar werden. Dies zeigt' ich, und liess die Exempel  
nicht fehlen.
72. Was in den Wörterbüchern der göttlichen Sanskrit-  
sprache  
Als Synonyme verzeichnet, das klärte ausführlich mein  
Vortrag.
73. Thieme führte den Vorsitz. Neu war das Thema der  
Rede,  
Auch die Methode war neu, und neu der Zuwachs an  
Wissen.
74. Thieme, und Stietencron beide bedachten mit grossem  
Applaus mich.
75. Thieme, der grosse Gelehrte, im Ruhestande nun lebend,  
Stietencron, der ihm folgte, ein weithin bekannter  
Gelehrter.
76. Viele Jahre zuvor war ich Thieme in Delhi begegnet,  
Indiens Hauptstadt, und damals schlossen wir engere  
Freundschaft.
77. Als ihn Wissensbegierde dann wieder nach Delhi  
getrieben,  
Traf ich erneut den Gelehrten, die Zierde der Wissen-  
schaften.
78. Hundertundfünfzigmal war nun Max Müllers Geburtstag  
Wiedergekehrt; drum kam zur Feier nach Delhi Paul  
Thieme.
79. Und zu dem räumlichen Fest gab Alt—Delhis Alma  
Mater  
Dramen, sechs an der Zahl : zwei Tage des Schau-  
spielgenusses.
80. Deutschland war ja die Heimat des grossen Max Müller  
gewesen.  
Ihn mit Würde zu ehren, ward nun das Schauspiel  
gegeben.



81. Thieme, der grosse Gelehrte, —als Ehrengast war er  
geladen—  
Kam erst am letzten Tage. Sein Sanskrit erfreute  
uns alle.
82. Lauschend den treffenden Worten—o welche Zartheit  
und Süsse !  
Sämtliche Schauspielbesucher genossen des weiteren  
Festes !
83. Günstiges Schicksal bescherte der heiteren Festversamm-  
lung  
Doppeltes Glück, weil auch Berger, der Hochverdiente,  
gekommen.
84. Teuer war die Erinn' rung, nachdem zwei Jahre  
vergangen.
85. "Seid willkommen geheissen in Tübingen, unserer Stadt  
hier !"   
Diese Worte Paul Thiemes erregten mir äusserste  
Freude.
86. Thieme und Stietencron gönnten das Glück mir gemein-  
samer Mahlzeit.
87. Abschied galt es zu nehmen; das schöne Schloss ward  
besichtigt,  
Dann ging's wieder nach Stuttgart, zusammen mit mei-  
nem Begleiter.
88. Anderen Tags dann fuhr ich zum Schwarzwald, den  
Augen ein Labsal.
89. Mächtig ragen die Bäume, dazwischen Dörfer und  
Städte,  
Menschen, nach Ruhe sich sehnend, ausgezehrt von der  
Arbeit,
90. Rauschende Wasserfälle, und Wiesen mit glücklichen  
Kühen,  
Bächlein plätschern durchs Grün, gewaltig giessen die  
Ströme



91. Endlos dahin ihre Flut, nicht sattsehn konnt' sich mein  
Auge.
92. Satt vom Mahle in einem bekannten Schwarzwälder  
Gasthaus  
Kehrt' ich nach Stuttgart zurück, im Herzen innige  
Freude.
93. Anderen Tages, zu enden die schöne beglückende Reise,  
Fuhr ich nach Rom, dem alten und überall hochberühm-  
ten.
94. Dann nach der Heimat flog ich, das Herz voll inniger  
Sehnsucht,  
Endlich die liebe Familie nach längerer Trennung zu  
sehen.
95. Als ich in seligem Schauen zwei Tage in Rom nun  
verweilet,  
Kehrt' ich nach Indien zurück, dem Mutterschoß der  
Erlösung.

### Schluss

96. Möge nun dieser Bericht von meiner Reise nach  
Deutschland.
97. Glücklich machen die Weisen und stärken erwünschte  
Freundschaft !
98. Liebe auch soll er mehrten zu beiderseitigem Wohle !  
Dann wäre, mein' ich, die Mühe der Dichtung reichlich  
belohnet.
99. Wachsen möge das Glück der Menschen in beiden  
Ländern,  
Eintracht herrsche und Freundschaft und friedliche  
Völkergemeinschaft !
100. Enden will der Bericht, Gott Schiwa möge uns hold sein !  
Dies möge eine Gabe an den Herrn sein.











## THE AUTHOR

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